CAPITAL TOPICS.

WILLIAMS AMENDMENT. NO TAXATION FOR SECTABIAN SCHOOLS ALL RAILWAYS TO BE POST COUTES

MR. SARGENT'S POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL

EXCLUDING BIGAMISTS FROM JURIES

WHAT THE BANKRUPT ACT MEANS

THE CENTENNIAL BILL DEVELOPMENT OF THREE-CENT MEN

An Engineer Hoist by His Own Petard REPORT ON THE FUR SEAL FISHERIES

CHEAP COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS

WORK OF THE SEVERAL COMMITTEES

Conscience Work Fifty dellars conscience money from Chicago

was yesterday received at the Treasury Depart-The Centennial National Bank. The Centennial National Bank, of Philadel-

phia, with a rapital of \$200,000, was yesterday authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business. Internal Revenue Appointments.

A. Therekamp was yesterday appointed inter-nal revenue storekeeper for the First district of Obio, and John P. Brissell gauger for the Fourth

Special Revenue Counsel. Thomas P. Hyan has been tendered the position of special counsel of the Government to conduct the trials of internal revogue cases in San Francirco, vice Wilson, declined.

The Centennial Oration. The Hop. Win. M. Evarts, of the Empire State, has been selected to deliver the Fourth of July cration at Philadelphia on the occasion of the

Naval Court Martial. The naval court martial for the trial of Pay master Spaulding will assemble at Mare Island on the lith of February. Rear Admiral John Rodgers will be president of the court.

Naval Orders. Ensign Austin M. Snight, ordered to the Naval Academy; Ensign Francis L. Ludlow, to examination for promotion: Ensign Chas. B. T. Moore, to the iron-clad steamer Passaic, at Nor-

Repairing the Iron-Clads. Naval Constructor Robert W. Steele has been ordered to Pensacola for the purpose of making

the necessary repairs on the iron-clads at that ation. These are the Saugus, Manhattan, Ajax The bill reported by Mr. Jenks, chairman of the House Committee on Pensions, relates prin-

cipally to the manner of administration of existing laws, without material change in substance. When printed, a full analysis of its provisions The Working Men Want it-A dispatch from Danville, Pennsylvania, re-ceived here yesterday, mentions that at a mass

meeting of two thousand workingmen held there last night resolutions were passed requesting the Pennsylvania Representatives to use all their efforts to pass the Texas Pacine bill. Postage on Transient Printed Matter

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads yesterday discussed the matter of the reductions of the rates of postage on transient printed matter of the third class, but came to no conclusion. The committee will doubtless recommen-

Army Orders Surgeon John E. Summers, having reported to the Adjutant General from the headquarters department of the Platte, ordered to return to his station. The leave of absence granted First

Lieutenant James Humbert, 17th Infantry, Port The Committee on the District of Columbia perferday appeared before the Appropriations

Committee in connection with interest on the a.t. District of Columbia bonds. They did not propose to allow the payment of interest to be ne-glected, but proposed to authorize the District Commissioners to use money for that purpose now to their credit at the Treasury applicable to other

The joliowing-named Schators will deliver ora-ions to-day, in the order named, on the memory of the late Vice President Henry Wilson : Meisrs, Boutwell, Hamlin, Cragin, Gordon, Cameron, Morton, Morrill, (VL.) Stevesson, In-galis, Anthony and Dawes. The Senate will

then, out of respect to the decen-ed, adjourn until Monday. Auditor MeGrew's Case-

The case of Col. J. M. McGrew, who was nominated to be Sixth Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, was again before the Senate Finance Committee yesterday, but no con-clusion was arrived at. Judge J. J. Martin, one of Cel. McGrew's predecessors, was examined by charged with irregularity.

Diseatisfaction About the House Restaurant. Twenty-nive cents for half a dezen raw on the half-shell, hity cents far a toothiul of chicken saind, and other charges in proportion, begins to sicken the members of the liquid at the change from Downing to Freund. Besides, there is no "cold tea," or even ale, sold there. The dishes clatter and the walters pall, the soap finds the allimentary receptacle and the oysters disappear. And yet the Congressmen ere not hanys, for the bills are larger than the Revised Statutes.

Financial. The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$002,579.90, and from customs \$555,799.79 At the close of business yesterday the following were the balances in the Treasury: Currancy, \$8,880.702; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$42,820,000; eoin. \$72,213,826; including coin certificates,\$34, 336,890; outstanding legal tenders, \$311,827,220, The amount of national bank notes received at the Treasury yesterday for redemption aggre-

Presents to Officials The Committee on Civil Service and Reform of the House held a meeting yesterday to consider a resolution referred to them directing them to inquire whether Gen. Ellis Spear, Deputy Commissioper of Patenta, was guilty of a violation of law in contributing money to a testimonial presented

Gen. M. D. Leggett just before his retirement as Commissioner of Patents. The chairman was authorifed to summon such wintesses as he might deem proper, with a view to a thorough investiga-tion of the case. Railway Postal Routes-

Senator Sargent's bill in regard to postal routes provides that every railroad in the United States and Territories shall be considered in law to be a postal route; and that every person or association destring to do business with any railroad company or along the lines of any railroad shall enjoy the same rights. facilities and privilegor, and for the like compensation as may now or hereafter be enjoyed by or allowed or conceded to any other corporation, association, firm or person.

The Proposed Army Beduction-The House Military Committee meet to-day, to hear reports from the sub-committees charged with the work before thom. The sub-committee the army will report in opposition to any reduction in force, but will recommend complication and transfer of duties, with a view of strong theo-ing the army, rather than dwarfing its usefulness. Principal among these will be the transfer of the Indian agencies to the control of army officers, and the duties of other offices in the Territories to be transferred also to the army.

Preserving the Faithfulness of the "Record" The House Judiciary Committee will make a avorable report upon the bill directing the reporters of the debates of Congress to have the publication in the Congressional Record in the exact language in which speeches are delivered. allowing only such changes as are grammatical, which may be made by the Senator or Repre-sentative delivering the speech or remarks. The object of such a measure is to prevent the recur-rence of such tactics as were resorted to by Neers. Cox and fill in the publication of their remarks on the amnesty bill.

Jurors in Utah. Senator Christiancy's bill in regard to jurors in Utah provides that in any trial for bigamy or solygamy it shall be a sufficient cause for chal-

lenge, and for the rejection of any juror-first, that he has more than one wife living in said Teritory, whether married by the ordinary rites or by the so-called "scaling" ceremony, or, second, that he believes it morally right for a man to live with more than one wife. If the panel is thus exhausted, talesmen may be summoned until the requisite number of jurers shall be obtained. Explanation of the Bankrupt Law. Mr. Mitchell submitted a resolution to the

Senate yesterday instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the provisions of the bankruptcy acts, and report whether the provision reulring that a petition in case of compulsory tors, constituting at least one fourth thereof in number and owning at least one third of the provable debts, applies in a case where the debtor is a corporation, or whether, in the judgment of the committee, under existing laws a corporation debtor may be thrown into involuntary bank-ruptcy on the petition of a single creditor.

Presentation of a Memorial. The memorial committee of thirteen, appointed by the recent St. Louis National Railway Concention, waited vesterday muon the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, and presented the memorial and the proceedings of the convention in favor of Government aid to the convention in favor of Government aid to secure the prompt construction of the Texas and Pacific railways a competing line to the Pacific. Hon. Stanley Mathews, of Ohio, the president of the convention: Col. Wm. Johnston, of North Carolina; Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana; Hon. J. H. Kennard, of Louisiana; D. Feisenheld, of California; C. K. Marshall, of Missiesippi, and A. C. Clopton, of Texas, were present. These decuments will thus officially reach both liouses of Congress, where they will receive the consideration of the proper committees. Copies of the resolutions will also be presented to the President, who has named 2 o'clock to-day for that purpose.

THE COURT OF ALABAMA CLAIMS Pacific Railroads. Senator West's bill to amend the Pacific rail-road acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, provides that from and after its enactment all the Pacific railroad companies shall be liable to pay into the Tressury of the United States the whole amount of interest heretofore paid by the Government on the bonds leaned to them to aid in the construc-tion of their roads, together with interest upon the several sums yald by the Government in dis-charge of interest on said bonds, at the rate of charge of interest on said bonds, at the rate of per cent. per annum from the date of pay-ment, less the amount retained by the Govern-ment for mail transportation, which shall be crad-ted in accountevery six months. The bill further requires the companies respectively to deposit in the United States Treasury, ten days preceding the maturity of the semi-annual interest on the United States bonds loaned, such sums as, added to the amount then due each company for mail service, will amount to the semi-annual interest then tailing due.

The Fur Seal Fisheries. In response to a resolution, the Secretary of the Treasury has sent the House a mass of papers, 1,138 in number, concerning the Alaska seal fur fisheries, including the last report made by Mr. John S. Moore, of Mississippi, who was sent out as a special agent during the past year to make a thorough investigation of the subject. Mr Moore reports that everything is going on right, but admits that that the Alaska Commercial Company is making a great deal of money, which he attributes to three causes, viz. 1. The fact that they control the seal for trade, taking 80 ner cont. of all the skins killed in the world annually. 2 Because the causing of fashion, has increased the all the skins killed in the world annually: 2 Because the captrice of fashion has increased the value of the scal furs 100 per cent, during the past four years; and 3. because of the economical and practical manner in which their work is performed, avoiding any injury to or destruction of the skins in taking, curing and handling. He discusses the windom of the contract, and comes to the concinsion that it should be continued, under proper efficial inspection.

The Stolen Mail-Pouch-

Air. Bailey, of the office of the superintendent of railway mail service, visited Baltimore yesterday and examined the rescued contents of the mail-pouch which was stolen from the train on Tuesday night. He brought a list of such letters and packages as were recovered and bore the addresses "to be returned if not called for," and the parties will be notified this morning by letter, so parties will be notified this morning by letter, so that they may duplicate the letters, if necessary. The mail-pouch which was rifled at Kerl's woods, near Fulton station. Baltimore, contained all letters which were mailed at the post office in this city between the hours of 12:00 and 0:40 p. m. on Tuesday, the 1th instant. Only a portion of the Tuesday, the 18th instant. Only a portion of the letters were opened, but the entire mail found with the pouch is detained by fulfed States Commissioner Rogers, to be used as evidence in the case of the man Spence, who will have a hearing on Saturday. This will explain the delay in the delivery of these letters. The pouch in question was dispatched at 4:00 p. m. on the 18th instant, and is not the mail which closed at 8 p. m. and directed by nostal car at 9 p. m. dispatched by postal car at 9 p. m.

Mr. Fernando Wood's Dinner. Shanspeare, in King Henry VIII's time, referred to men of "unbounded stomachs," but had it been his good fortune to know a princely entertainer like Mr. Fernando Wood, the abdominal corset of the Democratic party, its spine straight-ener, and exemplar of its most fastidious decency, ener, and exemplar of its most fastidious decency, he would have been aware of the fact that the stomach has its metes and baunds when under the control of the resources of Mr. Wood's gastronomic generosity. It was his pleasure to give a dinner party last evening to all the old members in Congress of the last Committee of Ways and Means, and to all the new members of that august organization, and to several guests, including Puke Gwin and John Hancock, of the Committee on Appropriations, in all about twenty. The dinner was graced by the presence of Mrs. Wood and all the family, and the air.

Mr. Williams' Constitutional Amandment. Mr. Chas. G. Williams, of Wisconsin, proposes o amend Mr. Blaipe's constitutional amendment, Mr. Blaine's amendment provides that no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, nor any public land devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect, nor shall any money so raised, or lands so devoted, be divided between religious sects or denominations. Mr. Williams' amendment adds the following: "Neither shall money raised by taxation in any State be appropriated for the maintenance of any sectarion school or sectarian iestitution." The practice has grown up in all the States of incorporating "St. Mary's." "St. Peter's," "St. John's," etc., charity schools or iestitutions, which are simply Catholic schools. Recourse is then had to the Lagricature the next year for appropriations to those institutions for charitable and benevolent objects. Local politicians yield to the pressure, and vote thousands of dollars out of the general tund for these purposes. The evil has become very great in New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and other States. Mr. Hislane's amendment does not reach this class of cases.

Court of Alabama Claims.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. The following judgments were amounced by the court: In 814 to Wagand Schomberg, of New York, \$341.59. No. 823 to Ulyases E. Mayhew, of Minnesota, \$417.50. No. 875 to Eddy C. Flanders, of Massachusetts, \$400. No. 876, Francis M. Catof Massachusetts, \$400. No. 876, Francis M. Cattle, of Massachusetts, \$1,346. No. 877, James W. Hammett, of Taunton, Mass., \$16,50. No. 878, A. J. Dabney, of New Bedford, Mass., \$200. No. 888, Benj. W. Taylor, of New Bedford, Mass., \$300. No. 882, Edwin Look, of West Fisbery, Mass., \$4,075. No. 881, Philip H. Cery, of New Bedford, Mass., \$428. 21, with interest in all the above cases from the 15th day of April, 1855.

The motion for a reheaving of case \$11, Giles Gray, administrator of John Gordon, va. United States, was denied. The heaving of case \$17, Jas. C. Jewett et al. vs. United States, which was suspended in December for the purpose of taking further testimony, was submitted upon the whole testimony, and orally argued by the counsel, Edgar F. Brown for complainant, Frank W. Hackett for the United States, Cases No. 813, Nathan Coleman vs. United States; No. 813, Nathan Coleman vs. United States: No. 813, F. E. Adams and Win. Cash for losses on the Galconda, were man vs. United States: No. 874, F. E. Adams and Wim. Cash for losses on the Galconda, were presented to the court upon the testimony, and orally argued by the counsel, T. M. Stetson for the complainants, Frank W. Hackett for the United States. Cases No. 824, Thomas T. Dougherty vs. United States: No. 1032, Leander Getchell vs. United States: No. 1032, Chas. S. Sisson vs. United States: No. 1032, Helen B. Thompson, adultistratrix, vs. United States, connected with the loss of the bark Pearl, deatroyed by the Shenandonh, were presented to the court in the evidence, and orally argued by the counsel. Chas. C. Reaman, jr., for complainants, F. W. Hackett for the

Inited States.

Adjourned until Friday, January 21, at 11 a. n.. Pills, Powders, Plasters and Patent Medicines. On Monday next Mr. Ward, of New York, will atroduce a bill regarding patent medicines, and Dr. Brandreth, the man of pills and porous plasters, will go before the Committee of Ways and Means to explain it. The patent medicine manu-

leers, will go before the Committee of ways and Means to explain it. The patent medicine manufacturers, having recently built up a large export trade, ask that they be permitted to manufacture their goods in factory and export them thence without stamping, the same as matches are manufactured and exported without the stamp. Under the present law they have the privilege of manufacturing for export in a bounded warehouse, but this is impracticable, because the business is not in many cases large enough, and if it were they would not be willing to expose their secrets of manufacture to the Government storeksepers. The occult art of preparation and proprietership of medicines is what they are taxed for. Plain prescriptions or remedies named to standard medical works are not taxed.

Mr. Brandreth says he exported to Europe principally last year 1,000,000 of Alcock's porous plasters, and 500 000 boxes of pilit; Hegeman & Co. exported to South America an immense amount of Callsaya bitters and Brown's troches, cellings, Radway's relief, and numbers of other things were exported everywhere. The tax in stamps was paid on these goods because the export drawback could not be collected on less than \$10 worth to an invoice. It takes a thousand plasters to use up \$10 worth of stamps, and the invoices very seldom amount to that much. Besides, the annoyance is so great in getting drawbacks that the druggists who export do not apply for them. Thus the Government exacts export tax on exporte, which is expressly prohibited in the Con-

stitution. Mr. Brandreth says that if Congress will grant the privilege they ask the patent med-icine will bring \$1,000.000 a year, gold, into the country by means of their exportations.

The Centennial Debate. The Centennial debate commanced yesterday norning, Mr. Martin I. Townsend, of Troy, New liant speech-one that had a good effect. Mr. Townsend is a new member, heretofore unknown on the floor, but he is quite a humorist, and is

on the floor, but he is quite a humorist, and is frequently eloquent. He has a graceful way, by a curious movement of bringing the left knee on a level with his pigastrium, and twitching his foot in a very emphatic but peculiar style. His method of delivery is pleasing and his manner cuite steere. His face beams with honesty and good nature. He is sure to become a character in the House. His speech was good evidence of the feeling of the people in his part of the State of New York with regard to the Contennial. He was followed by an insight little follow from Chambershurg, by the name of Stenger. This chap got off some rambling, incoherent remarks in opposition to the bill, and then sat down, evidently much pleased with what he had said. Good-bye, Stenger, after this Congress! Mr. Felton, of Georgia, argued against the bill, decominating it a private enterprise that should be carried out by private means. Mr. Felton did not appear to know what he was talking about. Anybody would have thought he was talking about. not appear to know what he was talking about. Anybody would have thoughthe was talking of a Texas cattle-show or a Connecticut nutmeg-fair. Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, favored the bill in a neat, pretty spench, while Mr. Cook, of Georgia, ranted around like a bull in a china shop, declaring that the bill was an unconstitutional affair. General Hanks made one of the best speeches of his life upon this occasion, and during its delivery and at its close was applauded in the most encouraging manner.

its close was applauded in the most encouraging manner.

He taiked like a statesman, and seemed to thrill his audience with the soundness of his arguments and the beauty of the language chosen to clothe his ideas. It was noticed, too, that he did not halt in his speech as he sometimes dees, but rounded his periods in the best style of oratory, without faltering at any stage. General Banks' speech to-day is pronounced by all the best delivered during the whole debate. He was earnestly in favor of the Exposition, and regarded the course of Congress so far in the matter as a selemn pledge to foreign Governments that it is an undertaking of this Government; and for us to stop now, having gone so far, would be an insuit to the nations invited to participate. Governor Swann, of Maryland, closed the debate in a short speech, advocating the passage of the bill.

The pill introduced by Senator Sargent "conferring certain privileges upon telegraph com-panies," provides for the establishment of a new panies, provides for the establishment of a new postal telegraph system, of which the following are the main features: Every post office in the United States, situated at any point on any tele-graph line, shall also be a telegraph station, at which any telegraph company maintaining such line may establish and operate its instruments. which any telegraph company maintaining such line may establish and operate its instruments. If in any case it is apparent that the duties of postmaster and telegraph operator could be personated by one person, the Postmaster General may appoint a saltable person for both duties, and all postmasters shall receive messages for transmission by telegraph, and cause them to be delivered, the telegraph company paying to the Government a postage of one cent on each. The charges for telegraphing all messages to be received at or delivered from post offices shall be fixed by the Postmaster General, but must not exceed the following: For ten-word messages, less than 250 miles, ten cents; for distances between 250 and 500 miles, fixen cents; from 500 to 1,000 miles, twenty-five cents, and for all greater distances, fifty cents; the address and signature to be free of charge; and for additional words the rates to be in like proportion.

The bill, however, authorizes any such telegraph company to maintain other offices in important towns or places "for the receipt, transmission and delivery of messages of an important character," and to charge duties for them higher than the foregoing; provided that Government business shall have precedence whenever the head of an Executive Department so requests, and that it shall be done at the lowest rates fixed by the bill. The Government is to have the right to purchase any line accepting the privileges of this bill at any time within three years after

by the bill. The Government is to have the right to purchase any time accepting the privileges of this bill at any time within three years after commencing operations under it, and at the actual cost, with six per cent, interest added. The last section directs the Postmaster General to advertise forthwith for proposals, and to award the contract to any responsible party undertaking to form the telegraphic connections and carry out the object of the bill for the lowest tariff not exceeding the prices above named; the contract to be for a term of twenty years, unless the Government shall during that period purchase the line.

Two and actual for mid-Three-Cent Kambars of Two-and-a-half and Three-Cent Members of

the House. apelis Journal gives the following interesting history of the manner in which the House Com-A good story is related at the expense of Mr. Williams of the Second ledlans distant

A good story is related at the expense of Mr. Williams, of the Secend Indiana district, chairs man of the Committee on Accounts, and his collegues on that committee. After Mr. Firthugh, the new Boorkeeper, was qualified, and before the standing committees were formed, his predecessor, Mr. Buxton, in advising him as to his duties, informed him that he had better look after the construction of the Committee on Accounts. "This," said the retiring Doorkeeper, "is a very important matter to you, and if you desire to get along amouthly and have financial affairs with the House glide along like still, deep waters, look to it that no three-cent men are selected by the Speaker, and range their niggardly countenances around the council table of the Committee on Accounts." Fitzhugh thanked Buxton for his kindly advice, and assured him he would not be slow to profit by it.

Internately for the gallant Mixtonsh this is. off by it.
Unfortunately for the gallant Fitzbugh, this in-

Unfortunately for the gallant Fitzbugh, this in-teresting conversation was overheard by a Demo-cratic member of the House. This faithful rep-resentative of a Democratic constituency, having occasion to call on Speaker Kerr the following evening, informed the Speaker that he had a sug-gestion to offer touching the construction of the Cemmittee on Accounts. "I respectfully urge you to hunt out the three-cent men of the House and appoint them on the Committee on Accounts." Committee on Accounts. "I respectfully urge you to hunt out the three-cent men of the House and appoint them on the Committee on Accounts." He then explained to the Speaker the conversation overheard between the doorkeepers de facto and cz-ogicio. The Speaker smiled his cold smile and said he would consider the suggestion in constructing the committee chargad with wrestling with the accounts of the Forty-fourth Congress. Another member who was present suggested that if he could find a two-and-a-half cent man he should appoint him chairman. Again the features of the Speaker relaxed into a smile as he acknowledged the value of the suggestion. The Committee on Accounts was duly constructed and announced, Mr. James D. Williams, of the Second Indiana district, being the first-named on the list. The two Congressmen who suggested to the Speaker in jest the character of material from which that committee should be constructed thought no more of the matter until Tuesday last, when hir. Williams reported to the House a resolution providing for clerks to the standing committees. The gentleman who suggested the two and-one-half cent man for chairman of Accounts is himself chairman of a committee which has hitherto enjoyed the services of a clerk. The Committee on Accounts did not think that particular committee of sufficient importance to be entitled to the evaluaire services of a clerk, and in their resolution a clerk was distributed between the joker's committee and one portance to be entitled to the exclusive services of a clerk, and in their resolution a clerk was distributed between the joker's committee and one other. After the resolution reported by Mr. Williams from his committee had been adopted on Tuesday last, the statesman who suggested a two-and-one-half cent man for chairman of Accounts sought out his colleague who suggested the construction of the committee out of three-cent material, and with melancholy visage exclaimed: "The Speaker acted upon our joint suggestion in reference to the construction of the Committee on Accounts, and succeeded in finding a two-and-one-half cent man for chairman." And now there is one Democratic statesman who profoundly re-

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. Columbus, Onio, Jan. 20.—Eight persons were obserted in a boarding-house by cating diseased

fresh pork. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.-The House has dered to a third reading the bill repealing the Gray-Nuns amendment act.

Harrissumo, Jan. 20,-The Democratic State central committee met here to day and decided to hold the convention at Lancaster, March 22. New York, Jan. 20 .- Judge Barrett, in the Su preme Court, to-day demed the application for a WILKESDARRE, PA., Jan. 20.-A gas explosion Company's mine to-day, and burned some mer severely. The mine has been flooded. New York, Jan. 20 .- A complete jury in the Tweed \$1,000,000 suit were sworn in this morning. and other tailsmen were discharged. The jury was then cautioned by Judge Westbrook, and the court was adjourned until Monday next. Boston, Jan. 20 .- Greenough's statue of John Winthrop, ordered by the State of Massachusett.

St. Louis, Jap. 20,-Judge Krum argued the demurrer in the case of McKee, in the Circuit Court to-day, at great length, to show that the indictment is dejective. Colonel Brodhead, special counsel, replied to Judge Krum. The court overruled the demurrer.

RECORD OF CRIME.

Caucago, Jan. 20 -Ben. Boyd, the notoriou counterfelter, was found guilty to-day on all the counts of the indictment. His wife, who was also on trial, was acquitted of the crime. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.-H. C. Kibbe, th defaulting mining secretary, was found dead in bed to-day, having shot himself through the head. Later reports place the amount of defalcation at about \$110,000, mostly falling on the New York Mining Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20,-Henry C. Kibbe secretary of the Belcher, the New York, the Jackson and the Lady Washington Mining Companies, has absconded. He is a defaulter to the amount of \$40,000, mostly from the New York Mining Company. The Belcher Company does not suffer.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Pall Mail Gazette's spe-cial Berlin telegram says it is stated on apparently good authority that the Bavarian Cham-ber will be dissolved, as the only means of re-moving the dead-lock. Ronz, Jan. 20.—Alleghany City, Pa., has been made a Catholie diocese, and Bishop Domense, new of Pittsburg, named its first bishop. At his own request, Very Rev. J. Twigg, of Altoona, is appointed Bishop of Pittsburg.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

REPUDIATION RECORD SECOND EDITION OF MOBTON'S APPRICAMENT

ABLE DEFENSE OF AMES' ADMINISTRATION DEATH OF THE TWENTY-SECOND JOINT RULE CENTENNIAL DEBATE IN THE HOUSE Brilliant Efforts of Banks and Townsend

THURSDAY, January 20, 1875.

SENATE-Bills and resolutions were introduced and re ferred, among which were the following: By Mr. HOWE: Petition from various person praying for the abolishment of excessive tolls over the Aqueduct bridge, in Georgetown, D. C. Dis-

By Mr. SAULSBURY: Petition for the repea of the two-cent-stamp tax. Finance. . By Mr. EDMUNDS: Resolutions calling upon the Attorney General for information as to what steps have been taken under the law to collect the meney due the United States from the Union Pacific railroad. Adopted.

By Mr. MITCHELL: That the Judiciary Com-

mittee be requested to inquire into the expediency of amending the bankrupt law in certain particu

lars.

By Mr. WEST: Bill to amend an act providing for the construction of a railroad from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, Railroads.

By Mr. ALLISON: Bill to provide for building s bridge over the Missouri river, at Sioux City. By Mr. McM1LLAN: Bill for the relief of set tlers on public lands in Missouri. Public Lands BIGANY AND POLYGANY.

By Mr. CHRISTIANCY: Bill to regulate trials in cases of bigamy and polygamy. Terri-tories. By Mr. SARGENT: Bill to furnish certain privileges to telegraphic companies. Post Offices and Post Roads. privileges to telegraphic companies. Fost Omes and Post Rosds.

By Mr. MORRILL, of Vt.: Bill to incorporate a gas-light company in the District of Columbia. Public Buildings and Grounds.

The morning hour having expired, the Scuate resumed the consideration of THE MISSISSIPPI RESOLUTION.

THE MISSISSIPT RESOLUTION.

Mr. MORTON addressed the Senate. He said he desired the Senators to listen to the evidences of ourrages in Mississippi, and he would present only that which came from Democratic sources. Before doing this, however, he wished to refer to the financial condition of Mississippi. It had been asserted that the Republican party in that State had been extravagant and corrupt, and that assertion had been made the excuse for gross outrages. When the reconstruction acts went into operation Mississippi was in a bankrupt condition. The Republicans found the finances in a deplerable condition. Mr. Morrow alluded to the action of Mississippi before the war IN REPUBLIATING HER BONDS

IN REPUDIATING HER BONDS, and claimed that such action had injured the credit of the State, and the Republicans had to contend with the repudiation. He said that he believed that no one had ever made a well-founded charse against the judiciary of Mississippl; that, he believed, was as pure as could be found in any State. The executive department, he believed, had been comparatively pure. The charges made against the different Governors could not be substantiated.

Mr. Moerron then gave a detailed statement of the different financial measures in Mississippi, reviewing the tax laws of the different years, and showed that all of them would compare favorably with other States, from whose tax laws he read everal extracts to prove his assertion. He then gave a detailed statement of the management of affairs in that State during

THE ADMISTRATION OF ANDREW JOHNSON, THE ADMISTRATION OF ANDREW JOHNSON, and charged that the appointments made by that Administration were the most corrupt that were ever inflicted upon any State. He said the defalcation of \$60,000 by Hayes in 1855 was more than all the defalcations of the Republicans in that State put together. He gave a history of the bonds of the Pianters' bank, which were issued by that State after the organization of that bank in 1819, and which subsequently came into the hands of George Peabody, and were finally entirely repudiated by the State, and thought that no other State in the Union had such a record as

the school laws and taxes for school purposes The school laws and taxes for school purposes were reviewed and commented upon and compared with those of other States, showing them to afford equal advantages at equally as low a rate of taxation.

After this long review of the finances of the State, he claimed that they were as pure and as free from defects as those of any other State, and said that to make the charge of corruption in the face of such facts and use such charges as the basis and excuse for

OUTRAGE ASSASSINATION AND MURDER was base and outrageous.

He then read a large number of extracts from He then read a large number of extracts from Mississippi newspapers, written during the last election campaign, to show the lawlessness of the people, and their determination to carry the election at all hazards, using force whenever deemed necessary to accomplish their ends. Hosaid he introduced these extracts to show the opinions and current expressions of the day gas they were recorded in the press from day to day.

Not being able to conclude his remarks, he asked that the matter be allowed to go over. Agreed to.

The regular business next in order, being the resolution of Mr. Davis for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the accounts of the Treasury Department, came up.
Mr. DAVIS said that, understanding the Sen-Mr. DAVIS said that, understanding the Sen-ator from Indiana would occupy the entire session to-day, he had not made preparation for construct-ing his resolution, and would preter it to go over. Agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the resolution re-THE JOINT RULES OF THE TWO HOUSES,

THE JOINT RULES OF THE TWO HOUSES, and the amendment of Senator Mosrow, to strike out the twenty-second rule, was adopted.

Mr. Havlar's substitute, providing for striking out all after the chacting clause and substituting a clause instructing the Committee on Rules of both Houses to examine the rules and report what changes may be necessary or desirable, was then considered. Mr. CONKLING said he supposed there was no objection to any rule except the twenty-second, and asked if it was desirable to have any other and asked if it was desirable to have any other rule inquired into.

Mr. HAYARD said the scant language of the Constitution should be made plainer by law. It was a matter of grave importance, and he thought the matter should go to a committee, in accordance with the substitute which he had offered.

Mr. EDMUNDS thought the simplest and best way to dispose of this matter was to adopt the joint rules as amended, and then the subjectmatter of the twenty-second rule could properly come up before them at any time for their consideration. It could then be disposed of by a law.

law.

Ar. BAYARD thought the twenty-second rule should be adjusted by the machinery of law, and could see no objection to the adoption of his substitute, sending the whole matter to the Committee on Rules of both Houses for examination and After some further discussion the question was

Mr. BAYARD offered another substitute, instructing the Committee on Rules of both Houses, after examination and conference, to report what legislation may be necessary to take the place of the twenty-second rule.

Mr. MORTON thought the best way was to adopt the resolution adopting the joint rules as amended, and then he would be willing to receive the proposition of the Senator from Delaware as an independent proposition.

The question was taken upon the resolution offered by Mr. Edwards to adopt the joint rules as amended by striking out the twenty-second rule, and the resolution was carried.

Mr. HAYARD then offered his resolution as an independent resolution. independent resolution.

Mr. CONKLING suggested that the matter be laid over for the present so as not to apparently conflict with the sense of the Senate as just expressed in its vote.

The matter went over, and the Senate, at 3:20,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The SPEAKER laid before the House the folowing executive communications; which were

From the chief clerk of the War Department, transmitting a list of property belonging to the United States in the War Department and the everal bureaus.

From the same, transmitting the report of Major G. L. Gillespie, United States engineers, in rela-tion to a route for connecting the Wabash river with Lake Michigan. From the Secretary of the Treasury, transmit-

From the chief clerk of the War Department, reporting the expenditures of the contingent fund of the Department and its several bureaus. From the same, transmitting a petition of the army officers, requesting such legislation as will enable them to make deposits of money with army aymasters.

From the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in relation to the Pottawattomie and Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin.

From the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a request from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for an interpreter for the Klamath Indian. dians.
On motion of Mr. DOUGLAS, of Vs., the Sensite bill to amend the charter of the Freedman's Bank was taken from the table and referred to the Special Committee on Freedman's Bank.

POSTAL APPAIRS Mr. WADDELL, of N. C., from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported adversely upon the bill to reduce postage on first-class matter to one cent for each half cunce, and the same was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. AINSWORTH, of Iows, the Committee on Post Offices was discharged from the further consideration of the bill for the relief of the postmaster at Frestburg, Md., and the same was referred to the Committee on Ulaiws.

Mr. HEW HTT, of N. Y., from the Committee on Fereign Affairs, reported a bill to authorize Mr. Eaton, consul at Tunis, to accept a commission from the Hey of Tunis to represent him at the Center nial Exhibition of 1876. Passed.

ALLET MESSAIN THE TREE TREES TO THE

ANENDMENTS TO PATENT LAWS. Mr. JENKS, of Pa., from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill to amend the several acts relating to pensions. Ordered to be printed and recommitted. ommitted. Mon of Mr. HOPKINS, of Pa., the House

CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION HILL, CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION HILL,

Mr. Wood, of N. Y., in the chair.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of N. Y., was carnestly in favor of the celebration, and he hoped that the House would not refuse the sun asked for to show forth the advance we had made as a nation. Referring to the speech made by Mr. Willes, of N. Y., the other day, in which he said this money had bettor be given to the poor, he (Mr. Townsend) contended that that was a matter for the States, and Congress could not and should not consider this question in the light of gratuity to the poor. The poor we had always with us. Mr. Willis was a Cristian gentleman, and he wanted to call his attention to the fact that when a woman poured ointment at the feet of the Saviour

a MAN, WHOSE SIRNAME WAS ISCARIOT, complained that the ointment was not sold and the proceeds given to the poor. [Lunghter.] Referring to the remarks of Mr. Reagan yesterday, that Texas was impoverished, he said that Texas was impoverished, he said that Texas was impoverished, he said that Texas was impoverished that the time, and, if he was rightly informed, the population of Texas had almost doubled since 1870. The best evidence of the impoverished condition of Texas was in the character, physically, of the representatives seat up here. When the Speaker the other day appointed Mr. Schleicher chairman of the Select Committee on Troubles on the Texas Border, he demonstrated how badly the people of Texas were impoverished. (Mr. Schleicher is a man of magnificent physical proportions.)

Mr. TOWNSEND said he had listened with much interest yesterday to the speech of Mr. TUCKER, of Va., but he was surprised at the strict construction theory which declared that this act was unconstitutional. Mr. Calhoun was the great apostle of the strict construction theory, and yet, when it was proposed to send food to the starving people of Ireland, Mr. Calhoun was the great apostle of the strict construction theory, and yet, when it was proposed to send food to the starving people of Ireland, Mr. Calhoun woted for the bill. It was true he might have hoped that it would help the Democratic party

EX SECTRIMG THE IRISH VOTE.

[Laughter.] But he could not exactly understand what these gentlemen meant by constitutional scruples. When the war broke out in 1800 he found that Robert E. Lee and other gentlemen were efficers of the United States army, but they had a constitutional right to do so. At the same time he noticed that Marry Gilmor, of Md.; John C. Breckinridge, of Ky, and others whose States did not go out of the Union, also went to fight on the Southern side. Some of them went out with their States and others went out to fight because their States did not go out; but it was all right for the strict constructionists of the Constitution. In his opinion strict constructionists meant that when the strict constructionist wanted anything it was constitutional, and when he did not want a thing it was not constitutional. [Laughter.] It had been contended by some of the strict constructionists that we had no power to make the appropriation because we were not a nation. This theory was asserted in 1861, but millions poured out their blood to prove that we were a nation, and it was so settled under the apple tree at Appoint the strict of the gentlemen on the other side went out the Republican party. BY SECURING THE IRISH VOTE.

of prosecuting the war to a termination. He was bound to contest the Republicans were guilty of that act. He must confess also that the Republican party was guilty after the war of granting full and free amnesty to all who asked for it, and it was even now proposed to give it to those who did not ask for it.

He had listened with much interest the other day to the speech of the gentleman from Massachuretts, [Mr. Serlyn,] and he could not help but remember that he had heard that gentleman in the old church at Troy proclaim from the pulpit that there should be no pardon except upon confession and renunciation of sin. He was bound to confess also that when a number of Southern gentlemen went to the jungles of Brazil, where they could enjoy the constitutional privileges of 1706, that this terrible Republican party had sent a vessel to bring those misguided men back from Brazil. In view of all these terrible acts of the Republican party, he was not surprised that gentlemen on the other side should denounce it as unconstitutional. In conclusion, he appealed to members to support the bill. WAS GUILTY, MALICIOUSLY AND FANATICALLY,

MR. STENGER'S APPLOGY. Mr. STENGER, of Pa., said he should not have staken up the time of the House if he were not a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, and if he did not latend to vote sgainst the bill. He called attention to the fact that an appropriaand it hed to be intend to vote against the bill.

He called attention to the fact that an appropriation was asked for a confessedly bankrupt corporation. Inspite of the sneers that had been throwa out from the other side, he could not help remark that in his epinion the bill was unconstitutional. If there was one principle more firmly settled than another, it was that all powers not expressly delegated were reserved to the States, and the power to make appropriations like this was not among that he delegated powers. He was not unmindful of the appeals that had been made in favor of the bill, and he would support it with pleasure if he could see his constitutional way clear. Nor was he unmindful of the fact that it was said that the national honor was involved. That cry comes, he thought, with special weakness from the other side of the Chamber, on account of their repeated violation of constitutional obligations.

obligations.

The appeal, too, came with a bad grace from the Republican side, because when the original bills were passed it was distinctly understood that Congress would not be asked to appopriate money for this purpose. He was tired of the speers that were hurled at the Damocrata who had constitutional scruples. These speers were not arguments, and

THE PEOPLE WERE UTTERLY TIRED OF THEM. We are asked to pass this bill when Congress has declared it will not vote money for subsidies. We We are asked to pass this bill when Congress has declared it will not vote money for subsidies. We are asked to pass it when the people are groaning under a load of debt and taxation. We are asked to pass it when the people have refused to pass it when that exacts and the people have refused to contribute to the enterprise. We are asked to impose now burdens upon the people, and he would refuse to impose any additional burdens upon the people of these United States.

Mr. FELITON, of Ga., said that he believed the Centennial would be a grand enterprise in abowing the world the industries of our people. But he wanted to show one other grand fact, which was that these enterprises could be carried on without the aid of the Government. If the Government becomes the largest stockholder we lose at once the distinctive feature which shows that this is purely a republican enterprise. He therefore opposed this bill on that ground. If the door was opened to this every other scheme would come in.

Mr. JONES, of Ky., said he supported the

door was opened to this every other scheme would come in.

Mr. JONES, of Ky., said he supported the measure because he believed it in the interest of peace and amity in the whole country. He considered the South reconstructed, and, although against his voice and vote on many points, he abided by it. He differed with Mr. Tucker on his constitutional position, and cited, John C. Calhis constitutional position, and cited John C. Cal-houn, whom he declared the greatest constitu-tional expounder the South ever produced, and Daniel Webster as advocates of internal improve-

MIR. COOK, of Ga., said that with him the present was simply a question of duty. The Constitution limits the taxation of the people to certain purposes, and the question was whether this came within that limit. He said the trouble with New England men, and which led them to look upon the Constitution as an "enigma," was that they did not like it. They had found in it a warrant for the slave trade when that was allowed to be carried on, and then had quoted the Constitution against slavery in the South. Those who had undertaken to show the constitutionality of the measure had wandered from the subject, like a New England carpet bagger. GEN. BANKS' VIEW OF IT.

Mr. BANKS, of Masz, said it was his privilege to be chairman of the committee in 1371 that reported the bill organizing the Centennial Association, but had declined to report it. He had, as a member of the Foreign Committee, urged appropriations for exhibitions abroad, and he did not care to assume another responsibility. He had, however, favored the bill and voted for it. He still advocated the measure as proper, constitutional, and an absolute necessity. He separated the corporation entirely from the Exposition. The House had nothing whatever to do with the Centennial corporation created in 1871. The tion. The House had nothing whatever to do with
the Centennial corporation created in 1871. The
question was one brought here by the President,
placing the United States in the position of an
exhibitor. There was not a word in the bill that
did not pertain to the United States as a Government exhibiting the results of its administration
and the glories of our ferm of government. The
Congress has authorized it, and the President has
been directed to make an exhibition, and CONGRESS CANNOT REPUSE TO SUSTAIN IT.

The history of the United States for the past one hundred years is to be exhibited by the Governhundred years is to be exhibited by the Government and the people in their own way.

He asked if the President could invite thirtyeight sovereign Powers to come here and Congress have no right to approprate a dollar for
their reception when they arrives. He admitted
the ability and the learning with which the strict
construction of the Constitution had been presented, but did not agree with the gentlemen
who had advanced the argumants. We had had
strict construction, and the result had been a
convulsion. Strict construction could be applied
until the Government could do nathing. It was
plain the Government must live. He found in the
Constitution an absolute and explicit authority
for this appropriation. A treaty properly ratified was the law of the land. There were other
treaties besides those signed by commissioners
and ratified by the Senate. A treaty were a compact between sovereign States.

He read the formal invitation by the President,
and claimed its acceptance by foreign Powers

He clied numerous instances where the money of the United States had been appropriated at variance with the strict construction theories advanced against the Centennial appropriation, and said that each one of these acts was strictly within the constitutional powers of Congress. They were all intended to carry into effect the provisions of existing treaties and to give additional strength to them. No act of this kind had ever been rejected on account of unconstitutionality.

The power being conceeds, and the object being right, he could not see how Congress could deny the appropriation. The country could not be relieved of the obligations it had entered into, and must meet any reasonable and just demands that are made.

But for the depression which had so universally prevailed, he said, the people would have contributed to help out the corporation, and there would have been for call made upon the House for this appropriation. He closed with an allusion to the party bitterness which prevailed, and said he

had no appeal to make to either party. He appealed to the

had no appeal to make to either party. He appealed to the

AUGUST HODY OF THE PEOFLE,

who knew that prace came through reconciliation and devotion to the laws. [Applaes.] He referred to the visit of the Fifth Maryland regiment to Horton, and said that he had on the 17th of June last seen a scene that he had on the 17th of June last seen a scene that he never expected to see arain—the unity of feeling of the people in relation to a restoration of peace and the Union. While they were fighting the battles over again the people were preparing a display that will be brighter and holier at Philadelphia.

The people will be there, and they will say what cannot be said here without fear of disturbing our relations: "We have come home to the house of our fathers, and here we intend to stay." [Applause.]

He said that in the past hundred years the United States had condemned the theory of government of six thousand years, and very forcibly presented the duty of the country to show to the nations of the world the means by which it had been done.

Mr. SWANN, of Md., addressed the House in advocacy of the bill, but his voice was so weak and the confusion so great that his words were inaudible in the gallery or at a short distance from where he stood.

At the conclusion of Mr. Swann's remarks the committee rose.

Mr. HOPKINS gave notice that at 2 o'clock, to-morrow he would try and get a vote on the bill in the House.

The SPEAK ER said he had been notined that at that hour the death of the late Vice President.

Mr. HOPKINS said he did not wish to show any disrespect to the memory of the late Vice President.

The House then, at 4:25 o'clock, adjourned.

The House then, at 4:35 o'clock, adjourned.

A UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S CRIME.

He is Accused of Perjury and Embezzlement-Letter of Attorney General Pierrepont. Mr. Anthony Comstock, says the New York Times, the secretary and special agent of the New Yerk Society for the Suppression of Vice, has had several cases, in which he and others have been witnesses, on heaving in the United States Court in the District of Connecticut. Such witnesses are entitled to fees for mileage and attendance at court. The fees in such cases are paid by the United States marshal for the dis shal is reimbursed by the Government on presen tation of sworn abstracts or vouchers. The mar-shal for the District of Connecticut is Peter R Carll, and he has held his present position about five years. Judge Nathaniel Shipman is the United States district judge for the district; the United States district attorney is Calvin G. Childs and the clerk of the court is Lorenzo R has a wife and daughter, lives in one of the finest manelons in New Haven and moves in the best

mansions in New Haven and moves in the best social circles.

Following is the substance of a statement made by Bir. Comstock:

In the latter part of last October 1 received from Marshal Caril an abstract of witness fees, sent me to sign; it was in the case of the United States vs. Abraham D. Foeder, charged with mailing improper publications at Stamford, Conn. The abstract called for \$15 fees. I turned to my cash account and found that I had only been paid \$12.70. I made a copy of the abstract, signed my name to the original, and immediately set to work to make an investigation. In a few days I received another abstract, in the case of the United States vs. John E. Lyon, charged with having mailed improper articles in New Haven, the case being heard in February 1874. This abstract was daied February 24, 1874, and Caril had certified before Clierk Waldo that the witnesses in the case had testified and were entitled to the sums opposite their names, which sums had been paid to them in good faith. Upon this abstract I was charged as having received \$10,50, whereas I was not in court and did not receive a cent. In connection with this abstract, Caril sent me the following letter, which I believe he intended as a "bilind."

"Bear Sim: Please sign and return. I have

nection with this mostract, Carri seas mental and lowing letter, which I believe he intended as a "bilind:"
"BEAR Sim: Please sign and return. I have sent your order, but they retuse to reimburse me. On that I have been through my eather accounts for nearly ten years. I have too much money locked up in them to throw away.

"Yours truly.

I never had any order for fees during the month of February, 1874, and I was in Chicago during that mouth to the 25th, when I returned to New York and received a telegram from Carli that I need not come on to testify, and I did not go. Upon the receipt of these papers I went to Washington. Before going I made a careful examination of my cash account, and got the exact amounts of the fees I had received in Connecticut and the dates on which I had received them from Carli. On going to the Attorney General's office in Washington I was requested to examine the abstracts of Carli in the suditor's office, and made a comparison with the following results: On November 22, 1872, I had received \$9.10 for witness fees in New Haven, and found the Government charged \$11. On November 21, 1872, I had received \$12.10 for witness fees in New Haven, and ness ices in New Haven, and found the Government charged \$11. On November 22, 1872, I had received \$12.70 for witness fees in New Haven, and the Government was charged \$15. Upon this last abstract there were two other witnesses, one of whom had traveled from Stamford, and was entitled to 77 miles mileage and one day's attendance, while the Government was charged with 120 miles mileage and two days' attendance. The mileage allowed is ten cents per mile, and the fee for each day's attendance is \$1.50. The other witness received \$6.50, and the Government was charged \$21.50 for fees for this last witness for mileage and attendance in May, 1872, when he was only entitled to \$8. On May 27, 1874, I received \$12.0, while Carli charged the Government \$21.20. On November 26, 1874, I received \$22, Carli charging the Government \$47.40. Besides these overcharges, I have found others in reference to witnesses who have been subperned in my cases. I immediately, at the request of Attorney General Pierrepont, put all these facts in writing. United States District Attorney Childs requested that the matter be referred to Judge Shipman for examination, and I was notified to appear before Judge Shipman on Tuesday, the 28th instant, accompanied by my witnesses. Meantime I received the following letter from Attorney General Pierrepont:

DEFARTMENT OF JUSTICE, \(\)

Anthony Consicce, sign, New Tork City:
Sign Go to the United States District Attorney, Mr. Childs, at Stanford, and present him this letter. Tell him that in addition to the charges you have made other and serious charges have intely come to this Department against Mr. Carli, the marshai. Present all your facts to the District Attorney. If they warrant an arrest proceed with prompiness and vigor. If any officer of the Government has been guilty of frands in his effice he deserves the severest punishment which the law can give. If he is guilty it no favor and no lenlency be shown.

Yours, respectfully.

Yours, respectfully,
EDWARDS PIERERFONT Autorney General.

Autorney General.

On the receipt of this letter I went on Menday, the Tith instant, to Stamford, and laid the facts before District Attorney Childs, offering to make an affidavit for the issuing of a warrant against Carll. On the ground that the matter was to come up before Judge Shipman on Tuesday, the 28th instant, I was induced to defer my action looking to an arrest until reasonable time had been given for a hearing of an informal character before Judge Shipman, although such a hearing, in the first instance, is entirely out of the ordinary course. On Tuesday moring the above facts and Attorney General Pierrepont's letter were laid before Judge Shipman, in his private room, in the presence of District Attorney Childs and Marshal Carll, who appeared with his counsel, a brother-in-law of Judge Shipman's. I then offered to make the necessary affidayit and complaint for the arrest of Carll, in order to have the examination conducted according to the practice in criminal cases.

District Attorney Childs had previously informed me that the facts as established clearly constituted the statutory offenses of perjury and amberilement, and yet, after the evidence was presented, Mr. Childs asked and obtained from Judge Shipman an order subponsing the witnesses for a further hearing at 2 o'clock p. m. on

formed me that the facts as established clearly constituted the statutory offennes of perjury and suberrlement, and yet, after the evidence was presented, Mr. Childs asked and obtained from Judge Shipman an order subponaing the witnesses for a further hearing at 2° clock p. m. on the Sist proxime. I have reason as believe that there is not an examination in the ordinary way, and I consider it my duty, under the Attorney General's instructions, to push the matter to a speedy issue. With this intention, I am preparing an affidavit covering the facts in the case, which, after being sworn to before a United States Commissioner in New York, I shall present to District Attorney Childs. There are other charges of a very grave character against Carll, one of which is that he was in the habit of having vouchers signed in blank, filling them in afterwards with amounts to suit him; another, that he destroyed papers sent to him to serve in bank-ruptcy proceedings, and a third, that he received a bribe of \$000 from a liquor dealer arrested for a violation of the internal revenue laws. Carll appealed to me, as a brother church member, not to procecute the charges against him, as they would, if pressed, eventuate in his rule.

The charges made by Mr. Comstock are based on sections 5002 and 540 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The former section provides that United States officials guilty of parinry in swearing to false vouchers, &c., shall be punished by a fine of not more than five years. The latter section is as follows:

"Every officer or agent of the United States who having received public money which he is not authorized to retain as salary, pay or emolution, this is the same as provided by law, shall be deemed guilty of emberrelement, and shall be fined in a sum equal to the amount of the money embersied, and shall the imprisoned not less than six months or more than the years."

A negro's cabin was burned in Sumter, S. C.,

A negro's cabin was burned in Sumter, S. C., and his family were within when the fire began. Their escape by the door and single window was cut of, and he broke a hele in the roof through which to descend to their rescue. He could only get one out at a time. His wife and two children were taken cut, leaving one child behind. The negro, in his last descent, had been badly bursed by the spreading flames, but he bravely tried again, and was burned to death with the child. A negro's cabin was burned in Sumter, S. C.

Ayoung man in Rockford, Ill., promised

Ayoung man in Rockford, Ill., promised to marry Emma, and then became involved with Mary, who had him arrested. "You will be sent to the penitentiary if you do not marry her," and the Judge referring to Mary. Thereupon, Emma stepped up to the prisoner and advised him not to mind about her, but to save himself by marrying Mary; which the wretch did. Proposed Suspension of Coal Mines-NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—At a meeting of the sev-eral coal-carrying and producing interests, held at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company, in this city to-day, it was agreed that in consequence of the ever production and the accumulation of unsold coal upon the market, an entire suspension of all mining of anthracite coal for five weeks—from February 7 to March II inclusive—be ordered. FROM BEYOND THE SEAS.

CONDITION OF THE "SICK MAN"

ANXIETY OF THE "POWERS" OF HIS BEHALF ENGLAND'S POSITION DEFINED AT LAST

UNCLE PAMUEL AND KING ALFONSO

NO OCCASION FOR A ROW BETWEEN THEM

Sensitiveness and Humiliation of Gambetta

TURKEY.

Blockading the Montenegrin Prontier. LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Times this morning publishes a fetier from Vienna containing the following details in regard to matters in the northern provinces of Turkey: In consequence of the Turkish operations on the Montenegrin frontier the Prince of Montenegro summened a war council of Senators and military officers, which resolved that if the concentration of the Turkish forces on the frontier is to take such proportions as to really carry into effect the reported plan of blockading Montenegro on that side, it will be considered a casus belli, and the Frince should summon all Montenegrias liable to do duty and march into Herregovina; that, in the meantime, Montenegro will keep an expectant attitude, and will not disturb the peace if the Turkish operations develop nothing more rerious than the present situation. This resolution, it seems, was chiefly taken for its moral effect on the Sublime Porte and the Montenegrins. The latter are highly dissatified with what they consider the undecided and timid policy of the Prince. northern provinces of Turkey: In consequence

policy of the Prince.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

Panis, Jan. 21—Le Temps says according to private information from London, England adheres to the Austrian note on the following conditions: Maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire: recognition of the Sultan's independence; the submission of proposed reforms to the Sultan as simple observations and friendly counsels; each Power presenting the note separately, and pressure to be exercised on the insurgents and on Servia and Montenegro as soon as the Sultan shows a readiness to adopt the reforms. Austria, with the assent and in the name and interest of the Sultan, might be asked to assist in quelling the insurrection, if the Turkish forces are insufficient.

The Russian telegraphic agency reports that the Powers are very much satisfied with Eng-land's reply to the Austrian note. The points whereon England reserves judgment are consid-ered unimportant. Constantinous, Jan. 29.—Server Pasha has ered unimportant.
Constantisories, Jan. 29.—Server Pasha has returned to this city.
London, Jan. 21.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the Standard reports that the Lighbobratich has issued a proclamation resigning the leadership of the Herzegovinian insurgents. He says his continuance in the chief command would lead to freemediable disputes. He advises the insurgents to persevere until the Turks are expelled from the province. The Deutsche Zeitung reports that Hubmayer, the leader of the insurrection in Northwest Bosnis, has been murdered by a supposed agent of the Servian Government. Lipubobratich and Hubmayer are both Austrians. The present leaders of the insurgents are Mantenegrins, and it is said they were appointed by their Prince. A report is current that the railway efficials in Croatia have received notice to prepare for the transportation of troops.

The Election Returns-Pages, Jan 20 .- The returns from the depart Mauche, Cher Cavaldos and Pyrenees Orientales show Conservative majorities in the election for Senatorial delegates. In the departments of Var, Cote d'Or, Tarn, Warne and Jura the results are

VERSALLES, Jan. 20.—At the sitting of the permanent committee of the Assembly to-day the Left complained that the prefects were influencing the elections. M. Buffet refused to discuss the subject.

Panis, Jan. 20.—M. Gambetta has arrived here. M. De La Rechette, Legitamist, who was elected Senator for life by the Assembly, is dead.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News reports that M. Gambetts, pri-vately receiving a deputation at Aix, complained that he was debarred of a most elementary right, that of addressing the electors on the ere of an election. He added, "Doubtless the public condemns the Government's policy, but the certainty of the Government's overthrow does not console

cial outrages are possible only in France

The Madrid Government on Secretary Fish-Madnip, Jan. 20 .- With reference to the statement made by Secretary Fish before the Comof Representatives respecting negotiations be-tween Spain and the United States, it is semi-officially pointed out that the Washington Government, not having yet replied to the Spanish ornment, not naving yet repried to the Spanish note of the 15th of November, 1875, nor having officially communicated at Madrid the contents of the American circular note to the European Powers, all reports of a favorable rapity from Spain may be regarded as destitute of foundation.

THE AMERICAN NOTE ON CURA.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A Reuter telegram from Berlin says no Spanish circular note has been received here replying to the American circular concerning Cuba. So far the various Powers have made no representations to Spain. The American circular did not contain any declaration liable to affect the friendly relations between Spain and the United States.

Its mere acknowledgment by the European Powers would not induce the United States to take further steps, consequently it is not expected that the incident will lead to any complications. THE AMERICAN NOTE ON CUBA.

The "fhunderer" Opposes the "Common Unit." London, Jan. 20.-The Times this morning has an article on the proposition of Mr. Sherman, re-cently introduced in the United States Senate, for a common unit for money and accounts for the United States and Great Britain. The writer says the idea, so far as it has been considered, finds no favor here. It might suit the Americans, rould be indescribable, particularly in the ence of specie payments in America.

RELIGIOUS FANATICS.

A Lecturer on "Romanism in America" Mobbed-Doven, N. H., Jan. 20 .- Arthur P. Devlin lectured here last evening on "Romanism in Amer-ica." After the lecture a crowd followed him to his hotel, on the way to which he fled into a drug store, whon bricks were thrown through the win

Centennial Notes. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Owing to the numer ous applications for space in Memorial hall, the Centennial beard of finance have directed to be

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 20.-The New Jersey Historical Society held its annual meeting to-day. Dr. Hamill was elected president. It was resolved to have a Centennial celebration at Princeton on the 2d of July, that being the day in 1776 when New Jersey declared herself a free and independent State. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The committee ap-

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The committee appointed by the convention of manufacturers of mowers and reapers, held recently in this city, lid before the executive committee of the Centennial Commission to night the subject of the American manufacturers' objection to the competitive trial system devised by the bureau of agricultura in plements. The matter was referred to a sommittee, consisting of Gan Hawley and Director General Goshorn. The impression is that the change desired by the mower and reaper manufacturers will not be made.

PHILADELPAIA, Jan. 20.—The opening of the second day's session of the Christian convention, conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, at the conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, at the Depot Tabernacle, in this city, began this morning under the mest favorable auspices, the attendance being very large. After prayer Mr. Sankey addressed the convention on "How to conduct the music in the Lord's work," stating that it was desirable to have a converted choir, and to exclude all operatic music. Rev. Dr. Hail, of New York, discussed "How to expound the Scriptures." After which the morning session was concluded by Rev. Dr. Vincent, of New York, who spoke on the "Word of God."

Mississippi Levees. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20 .- The Senate passed joint resolution from the House, requesting the Louisiana Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their utmost efforts to induce Congress to make an appropriation for the leves on the Mississippi river, and the National Government to take charge of them.

A Mob in New Marico.

SANTA FE, Jan. 20.—Last night a mob de-stroyed and threw into the river the contents of the News and Press office, of Cimarron, New Mexico. It is believed to have been done by out-

THE LANDIS TRIAL. Flights of a Loose Imagination.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 20.—The Cumberland County Court this morning resumed the consideration of the Landis case. that twice he had noticed indications of the prisoner's mental aberration, and that his story of spirits in the mist rising from the mountains of Tyrol was a creation of Landis' disordered intel-

lect: that Landis seemed to believe that such a Thomas J. Ware and Benjamin Cook, both employees of Ladis, testified to ceasions when the prisoner's eyes giared wildly and to his fault. Inding when and where there was no occasion for it. Sanderson Martin and Alexander P. Colexberry, of Philadelphia, testified that they met Landis at the Union League Club rooms shortly after his return from Europe, when they noticed his peculiar expression of countenance and wild conversation at that time. Martin remarked to Colesberry that the man was insane.

The court here took a recess until 2 o'clock. On reassembling a witness testified to being present in Landis' parlor a few weeks previous to the shooting of Carruth, when Mr. and Mrs. Landis and himself enjoyed a little practice, the target being composed of two boards an inch and a half thick, placed in one corner of the parlor. The wespon used first was

A PARLOS PISTOL an instrument carrying a ball as large as an ordi-nary pocket pistol and discharged from an ordi-nary cartridge. During the firing the witness was the best shot, and Mrs. Landis the worst, sho

mary charrange. During the integrate whiches was the best shot, and Mrs. Landis the worst, she firing wildly and sending a ball into the room overbead.

Dr. Franklin Lane, who for three years has treated the Landis family and made over five hundred professional visits to their house, textified that he has practiced medicine for thirty years, flitten of which he was in Baltimore. His carliest impression of defendant was that he was a good business man. After Landis returned from Europe he found a very great change in him. He was gloomy and moody, and seemed to have something weighing him down. At times he was very incoherent and did not have any consecutive thoughts upon any one topic. His conduct and the conversation he had with Mrs. Landis caused the witness to come to the conclusion that

On the evening of March 16 or 17, Landis came to his house late, after he had gone to bed, and demanded to see him, but the Doctor sent down word that he was ill and did not wish to be disturbed. Landis sent word that he must see him, even if he had to come up to his chamber. The witness then dressed himself and west down stairs. He found Landis greatly agrated, and nervously pacing the floor. Landis remarked to him: "Doctor, I have come because I am in very great trouble, and I desire you to help me out of it. My visit to Europe has been a partial failure, because of my family troubles, which brought me back." Then he suddenly exclaimed, "My God! This is more than I can bear. My wife is insane." The witness assured Landis that she was not insare, and endeavored to quiet him, but he broke out in a wild lamentation which STARTLED THE HOUSEHOLD,

and ended them with, "I know she is insane. My God, what am I to do." He told the witness that he ought to put her in an insane asylum, but that if he die her family would pursue him to his death, as he knew his wile's brother had threatened to kill him. This interview lasted two hours, during which Landis' countenance was wild and haggard, and his expression one of despair, finally he started to go, and said, "I am afraid to go home: I am afraid of my life and the lives of my children: I am afraid she will destroy our lives." The dector offered to prescribe for him, but he would accept no medicine, and the doctor declared the prisoner to be an initane man. A number of other witnesses were examined, who testified to the prisoner's strange actions. The last witness for the day examined saw Mrs. Landis hand her husband a slip of paper which was supposed to have been the paragraph from Carroth's paper which was believed to be the cause of the shoeting. The National Association of Amateur Oursmen-New York, Jan. 20 .- A special convention of the members of the National Association of Ama-teur Carsmen of the United States was held today at the Metropolitan kotel. Commofore Jas.

N. Ferguson, of the Schuylkill navy, was chosen president of the convention. There were present delegates from twenty-one boat clubs. The object of the meeting was to consider certain amend-ments to article 3, in relation to what constitutes amateur carsmen, and it was moved that article ments to article 3, in relation to what constitutes amateur carrenen, and it was moved that article 3 be amended to read as follows:

"it shall consist of clubs which shall adopt the definition of an amateur carrenan to be one who does not enter in an open competition, or for either a stake, public or admission money or entrance fee, or compete with or against a professional for any prize, and has never taught, pursued or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises as a means of livelihood; whose membership of any rowing or other athletic club was not brought about or does not continue because of any mutual agreement or understanding, expressed or implied, whereby his becoming or continuing a member of such club would be of any pecuniary benefit to him whatever, direct or indirect, and who has never been employed in any occupation involving the use of the car or paddle, and otherwise conform to the rules and regulations of this association."

On motion, the amendment was referred to a committee. A resolution indorsing the invitation

committee. A resolution indorsing the invitation of the Centennial Regatta Committee to the principal rowing clubs of Europe to take part in the contests at Philadelphia next year was decreased. the contests at Philadelphia next year was adopted.

The chairman, Commodore Ferguson, who is one of the Centennial Regatta Committee, being called upon, gave a brief account of the preparations which have been made and are being made by the committee for the international regatta. Commodore Ferguson concluded his remarks by extending a hearty invitation to all the clubs to visit Philadelphia during the Centennial.

The committee appointed to discuss the amendment to article three then reported in favor of its adoption. The report was accepted and the amendment was discussed at length. It was stated that under the definition professional boatbuilders would be allowed to row, it being held that their connection with the construction of boats did not give them any important advantage over amateur carsimen. The amendment was finally adopted unanimously. After the transaction of some other unimportant business the convention adjourned.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad-RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 20.-In conformity with the ruling of Chief Justice Waite and United States District Judge Road, the receivership of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad held by Henry Tyson terminated to-day, and Gen. W. C. Wick-Tyson terminated to-day, and Gen. W. C. Wickham took charge as receiver under an appointment of the direct Court of the city of Richmond. Judge Bond's order bassing the final report of Tyson allowed him \$10,00 for services as receiver and \$1,000 for personal expenses, and \$4,000 to each of his attorneys, John O. Steger and W. W. Gorden, said sums to be in full for services, expenses and counsel fees in the Eastern district of Virginia and district to West Virginia. Judge Bond also directed the plaintiffs bill in the United States court to be dismissed, and that Tyson turn over to the company werything in his hands pertaining to the road. The company will carry out all contracts lawfully made by Tyson as receiver.

Moody and Sankey. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.-The evangelistic meetings, conducted by Messrs, Moody and Sankey, closed to-night with the twenty-first anniversary ciation. The immense depot building was crowded, over twelve thousand people being present and as many more turned away, unable to gain admittance.

Blaine for the Presidency. Augusta, Mr., Jan. 29 .- At a Republican Legislative caucus to-night delegates and alter-nates were chosen to the Republican National Convention. A resolution was unanimously passed that Hon. Jas. G. Blaine is the choice of the Republicans of Maine for President.

A Coal-Oil Lamp Explosion Which Cost

\$50,000-

PITTSBURG, PA., Jan. 29.-A fire at Apollo Pa., last night, originated from the explosion of an oil lamp in H. A. Randolph's shoe store, and destroyed two squares, comprising about forty buildings, being nearly half the town. The less is estimated at \$50,000.

RECORD OF FIRE

Buffalo, Jan. 20.—A disastrous incendiary fire this morning in the warehouse extending from No. 30 to No. 35 Pine street and through to Central wharf. Eighteen hundred barrels of flour were spoiled, together with 100,000 staves. Loss estimated at \$29,000; insurance, \$19,100.

Boston, Jan 20.—The Cape Cod Exchange and Brett's block, in Harwich, Cape Cod, were destroyed by fire last night. The fire wiced out nearly all the business part of the town. The loss is about \$15,600. The fire originated by the breaking of a lamp. GREENPIELD, MASS., Jan. 20.-Last evening " fire at Miller's Falls, Mass., destroyed the per-tion of the Amidon Manufacturing Company's building used in the manufacture of children's carriages.

John O'Connor Power. Next Monday evening the Washington friends of Mr. Power, member of Parliament from the

or Mr. Power, member of Parliament from the county of Mayo, Ireland, propose to him the courtesy of a grand American banquet at the Arlington hetel. Messrs, William Forsyth, John F. Ennis, T. D. Daley and T. K. Sullivan, with other friends, are making complete arrangements for this interesting affair. The courts of Utah are closed because there is

A pauper inmate of Horsham workhouse, Eng-

land, died in the union on Christmas day from the effects of gluttony. He attacked his Christmas dinner so ravenously that in a few minutes he was choked. A gentleman questioning a little boy, said:

to money to pay witnesses and jurors.

"When your father and mother forsake you, Johnny, do you know who will take you up?" "Yes, sir." said he. "And who?" said the friend. "The police," was Johnny's reply. It is said that, since his release from confinement, Brigham Young acts as a changed man.

It is only necessary for one of his wives to hint that the fire is low, and he will trot out to the woodshed as if he was thankful for the exercise.